

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Betrayed.

OR, THE PURITAN'S REVENGE.

On a fine moonlight night, just previous to the restoration of Charles II, a young man of gentlemanly appearance was walking rapidly towards the village of Charing. His dress denoted that he was of the sect of the Puritans. It was Edward Marston, a widower with one child, whose household was under the direction of his sister Grace.

He had proceeded for some time in his solitary walk, when a hand was laid upon his shoulder. He started and turned—it was his uncle Martin.

"Uncle!" he exclaimed, "what brings you here at such an hour?"

"To tell thee that the Commons of England and Monk have betrayed their trust, and recalled Charles Stuart to the throne of his fathers."

"I have heard as much. England is now no place for us. You and my father sat as judges on the tyrant's trial."

"Edward," said the relative, "thou art but lukewarm. But the Lord hath reproved thee. Hast thou not smitten them in thine affections?"

"He hath," groaned his nephew, with a glance at his mourning garments. "She I loved is in her grave!"

"And thy sister," added the old man, bitterly, "the child of her who bore thee is dishonored!"

"What mean you?"

"That William Clayton even now is in her chamber, despite my warning. Thou wouldst shelter him, and the proud fool, his brother—like a serpent he has stung you!"

"It must have been proof," said the old man, sadly, "and be convinced of the dishonor of thy blood."

Drawing their swords, they concealed themselves behind a portion of the garden wall, from whence they could see the window of Grace's apartment.

Grace Marston was lovely a creature to look upon as earth could boast. She had won the heart of the young Royalist, who was her brother's friend and guest, and yielding to his solicitations, had weakly consented to a secret marriage.

There might have been—nay, there was—impudence in the act, but no dishonor. Unfortunately, his nightly visits to her chamber were discovered by her uncle Martin, a jealous Puritan, and the storm was ready to break.

"He comes!" whispered the old man to his companion. "Now are you convinced?"

"But too fatally."

As the adventurous husband descended from the window of the mansion for he and his brother were lodged in a pavilion in the garden—both uncle and nephew attacked him. They would listen in their blind fury to no explanation, and the young man must have fallen beneath the united efforts, had not the clashing of swords brought his brother Richard to his assistance.

In a few minutes the tables were fatally turned—Edward Marston was dying.

No sooner did the young man perceive the condition of his friend than he knelt beside him, and attempted to raise him from the ground.

"False friend!" groaned the dying man. "Not so, Edward—I am true to thee. Grace," he whispered, "is my wife!"

A glance of satisfaction overspread the countenance of the Puritan, as he fell upon the sword a corpse.

But no explanation could appease the wrath of Martin. Over the body of his nephew he vowed a deep revenge! Time will show how he fulfilled it. As guardian of his niece, he instantly prevented all possibility of her communicating with her husband, whom he branded as his brother's murderer, and affected to disbelieve her marriage.

Poor Grace was truly wretched! Richard and William returned to London, where they assisted in the restoration of the King, after several vain attempts to see Grace Marston. In the gay court of the licentious monarch, the brothers moved with equal ease—among the companions of Charles' pleasures and councils, honor and appointments were lavished upon them with an inconsiderate hand; both rose to high military command. At length, when time had sufficiently effaced the memory of Grace, William again began to indulge in thoughts of love. Ellen Digby, the only daughter of a staunch royalist, was the object of his choice.

The court and its gay allurements were abandoned for marriage and retirement. Nine months after the death of Edward, William and his young bride arrived at his brother's seat, Tyler Hill, near Canterbury. Grace, who, since the death of her brother, had given up her mind entirely to the guidance of Martin and the preacher Newlight, heard of their arrival, if not without emotion at least without a tear.

"Wait!" exclaimed her uncle, "I have endeavored here what shall work retribution; they have trampled upon us, and we will turn and rend them!"

Within the year the bride presented her husband with a son—fortune seemed to smile on his birth; the young stranger was not only heir to his father's and grandfather's estate, but to the fair earldom which Charles had just conferred upon Sir Richard Clayton, who had been the best friend of his nephew with unimpaired satisfaction. Meanwhile Martin and Grace had disposed of all their property in Kent, and a light vessel was secretly engaged to carry them to their destination. One night they suddenly disappeared, and were never again seen in that part of the country. Great was the consternation on the following morning, when it was discovered that the young heir of the Clayton had been carried off, no one could tell how. In vain did the distracted parents offer a reward; messengers were dispatched into different parts of England, but in vain; every clue seemed lost, and the search was at last abandoned as hopeless. William with his broken hearted wife, returned to London, to forget, if possible, in the dissipation of the capital, the grief which preyed upon his heart. Nearly twenty years rolled on without the least intelligence of the lost heir, when the Earl and his brother were appointed to attend the Duke of Monmouth against the Covenanters in Scotland, whose success had at first embarrassed the Government. Before the royal army they were everywhere defeated; from Edinburgh they were pursued to Dumbarton, and driven from that strong hold to defiles difficult of access on the opposite banks of the Clyde.

"I have a strong presentiment, William," exclaimed his brother as they mounted their horses to lead the party sent to dislodge the enemy from their last defense; "in all our encounters I have been singled out by an old man and his sons—at least, from their being all together, and fighting in concert, I esteem them as such; something tells me that to day they will be successful!"

William laughed at the Earl's augury, and placed himself at the head of his troop. The royal forces were again successful, and the Covenanters completely dispersed. The Earl, after the engagement, rode a short distance from the field to observe the direction the fugitives had taken, when he once more encountered the old man and two young ones, whose perseverance in tracking him he had before observed during the day.

"So!" exclaimed the old man, "we have met at last! The Lord hath given thee to me."

The Earl recognized in the speaker his old enemy, Martin; and aware of his determined character, prepared for his defense. Time, which had spared the strength of Martin, had unnerved the arm of his antagonist. He was no longer the light, active soldier who once brought him to his feet. A few blows decided the contest; the sword of the Earl broke short, he was unhorsed and stood unarmed at his mercy.

"Advance, boys!" cried the old man, "and strike!"

They hesitated.

"Do you pause? Edward, Reuben—for this you have been reared—will you spare the murderer of your father?"

"We can not!" exclaimed the young men at once—"we cannot become assassins! Give him a weapon, and singly we will attack him; otherwise he is scathless for us!"

"Rebellious fools!" shrieked the old man, passionately; "the bloodhounds are upon us!"

Nay, then, I must try my own arm! Proud man—thy hour is come; one prayer for mercy is allowed thee!"

"Slave!" answered the Earl, misconceiving him; "I offer no supplication to such as thee! I am prepared!"

The Puritan grasped his weapon, and passed it twice through the body of his enemy, who fell bravely without one sigh. No sooner was the deed accomplished, than the Royalists, headed by William, reached the spot.

"Harm them not!" he exclaimed to the exasperated soldiers. "Take them alive—fit example shall be made!"

The men disarmed their prisoners, and raising the body of their late commander, proceeded with solemn steps once more toward the castle of Dumbarton.

Notwithstanding the evidence of a wounded officer who had witnessed the fate of the Earl, the young men, though innocent of any participation in his crime, were condemned to die with Martin. The guard were already drawn up in the castle yard, waiting for their commander to give the signal from the window, when a woman, deeply veiled, rushed into the apartment.

"What would you?" exclaimed the new Earl of Clayton.

"Mercy!" replied the female, sinking upon her knees; "reply for the wretched youth who wait but your word to meet their Maker!"

"It cannot be," replied the Earl. "Example is necessary; and I have suffered too severely from their malice to feel disposed to mercy."

"They must be saved or your soul and mine will have to answer it. As you would wish to be in peace, postpone the execution of those youths!"

"Woman, it may not be. The men wait but my signal!"

"Give it, proud man!" exclaimed the female, "but learn that the volley which consigns my humble nephew to the grave, carries with it the fate of—"

"I'll hear no more," cried the Earl impatiently rising and waving his handkerchief. "My brother is avenged!"

"And mine!" exclaimed the woman, frantically, as the report echoed through the castle. "William, what have you done?"

"Ha! my name! who art thou?"

She slowly raised her veil.

"Heaven's Grace Marston! Those youths?"

"One was my murdered Edward's boy; the other—"

"Speak!" exclaimed the stricken Earl. "If this is as I suspect—one look—one word will kill me!"

"Was the last heir of the race of Clayton?" replied Grace.

The bereaved father—bereaved by his own act—heard no more; but fell, broken-hearted, at the feet of the Puritan sister.

Insanity.

The generally conceded truths, in regard to insanity are:

More men become insane than women. The disease is more apt to terminate soon by death in men.

There is greater probability of recovery in women than in men; they bear confinement better. In very large cities, New York and London, more men are cured than women.

In England, persons living in agricultural districts furnish a larger number of inmates for asylums than those living in manufacturing districts.

Married persons are more apt to recover than unmarried.

More persons become insane who have not enough to do than of those who are full of business.

Of all who are insane, nearly one half become so from moral causes, such as anxiety, uncontrolled emotions, hugging sharp pointed memories, &c.

Only nine persons out of a hundred are insane from hereditary causes.

The general truth seems to be that of ten persons who are insane, five recover; and of these five, only two remain well during the remainder of life.

Of a hundred insane persons, thirty one die within five years, and forty remain uncurable.

The ten years including the age of thirty furnish very much the largest number of insane patients; showing that the buoyancy of youth and the maturity of riper years tend to avert insanity.

Those who are sent to the asylum within a year after their attack, get well in a large number of instances, while those who are kept at home for two or three years, until they become unmanageable and dangerous, seldom recover.

The immense value of scientific and experienced treatment. The two great practical lessons which stand boldly out of these statements, are: Be busy, if you would keep out of an asylum; but if attacked, send your friends there the moment the disease unmistakably manifests itself—false delicacy or a mistaken affection of ten seals the doom for life, which might have been, would most probably have been cured.

(Hall's Journal of Health.)

A CASE.—Miss Fitzgibbon, an elderly maiden, charged Mr. Cleaver, the gay young man who was accustomed to carry home her marketing, with having forcibly kissed her in the entry of her own house. Mr. Cleaver, although proud of personal appearance was short, very short, considering his whiskers; his height even in French boots, reached only to four feet eleven inches. Miss Fitzgibbon, on the contrary, being of remarkable rigid deportment. She swore the abbreviated, yet numerous butcher had kissed her by assault and she hauled him up for it.

Butcher with some expression of disgust more emphatic than necessary, denied the charge. Butcher was fat, lady wasn't. Cleaver had an tipathy to what he irreverently termed scraggy women and vowed he hadn't kissed her and wouldn't. Money couldn't hire him to.

Being crossed examined, lawyer requires of the lady the circumstances, when, where, how, &c. Lady replies with particularity: On Monday morning ten o'clock, in the entry; resisted all she could, but he persevered, and triumphed.

Lawyer asks: "Did he stand on anything but the floor?"

"No, he stood on the floor, no chair, stool or anything else brought into requisition."

"But my dear madam, this is impossible; you are twelve inches taller than he. How could he reach your lips?"

Lady hadn't thought of that, but she was not to be tripped up by the ghastly lawyer of them all; so she replies, "Oh! ha, well, I know, yes, he sure! but then you know I scrooched a little!"

"Exactly! Thank you madam; that will do."

"Nothing further your honor."

Verdict for the short defendant.

RIGHT OF A FATHER TO DISPOSE OF HIS CHILDREN BY WILL.—A curious case, involving the right of a father to dispose of his children by will at his death, although their mother be alive, has just been decided at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. S. Hamilton died in that city in Dec., leaving a widow, Margaretta, and three children, aged 9, 11 and 13 years. As the husband was a Protestant and the wife a Catholic, he appointed guardians for the children, by will, and directed them to be brought up in the Protestant faith.

The children were accordingly taken from their mother and placed at a Protestant school, but the mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus, to recover them. Judge Williams of the District Court, decided, however, that the power to constitute a guardian by deed or will, attested by two witnesses, given by the statute of Charles II, ch. 24, was in force in that State. This statute enacted that any father, under age or of full age, may by deed or will dispose of the custody of his child, either before or unborn, to any person, except a Popish recusant, either in possession or reversion, till such child attains the age of one and twenty years.

The will was thereof sustained, and the mother was to go without her children.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Some of our readers may recollect a thrilling ballad which was written on the death of a woman who perished in the snow drifts of the Green Mountains of Vermont. That mother bore an infant on her bosom, and when the storm waxed loud and furious, true to a mother's love, she rent her own garments, and wrapped them around her babe. The morning found her a stiffened corpse, but her babe survived. That babe grew to manhood, and became the Speaker of the Ohio Senate. How thrilling must be his thoughts of that mother, if he be a true, large hearted man! How deep a mother's love! How many a mother is there who would die for her son, if called in Providence to do so! Let sons, when far away from home, on the land or on the sea, when the eye of no mother is upon them, remember her love, and be restrained by it from entering the path of vice. Let them say nothing, do nothing, which a mother would not approve, and they will never bring down her gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.—*Exchange.*

WHERE THEY LEARN IT.—"I don't see where my children learn such things," is one of the most common phrases in a mother's vocabulary. A little incident which we happened to witness, may perhaps help to solve this enigma. We smiled a little at the time, but we've thought a good deal of it since, and we hope not without profit.

"Bob," screamed out a bright eyed little girl somewhat under six years of age, to a youngster who was seated on the curb stone, making nasty, puddling out of the mud in the gutter. "Bob, you good-for-nothing little scamp you, come right into the house this minute, or I'll beat you till the skin comes off!"

"Why, Angelina, Angelina, dear; what do you mean? where do you learn such talking?" she exclaimed her mother, in a wondering tone, as she stood on the steps, staring to a field.

Angelina looked up innocently, and answered: "Why mother, do you see, we are playing, and he is my little boy, and I am scolding him just as you did me this morning, that is all!"

Prayer.

Go when the morning shineth,
Go when the morn is bright,
Go when the eve declineth,
Go in the hush of night.

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee,
Pray too for those who hate thee,
If any such there be.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thee,
In solitude to pray;
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way.

Oh not a joy or blessing,
With this can be compared;
The power that He hath given us,
To reach him with a word.

Go with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thought away;
And in thy chamber kneeling;
Do thou in secret pray.

Then, for thyself, in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition,
The great Redeemer's name.

Even the silent breathing,
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

When e'er thou pinest in sadness,
Before His footstool fall;
And remember in thy prayers,
His grace who giveth all.

Nearer.
One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I nearer my home to-day
Than I've ever been before.

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the music of His love
Near the great white throne,
Near the Jasper sea.

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Near the light of my cross,
Near the weeping of my crown.

Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one should enter.

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It contains a collection and solution of THIRTEEN hundred and thirty-two questions, and is a most valuable work, some of which, on their first discovery, puzzled the most learned and apt scholars. Some ideas may be found here which have been overlooked by the reader that it has an INDEX OF CONTENTS REQUIRING FORTY COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE.

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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to canvass for "The Reason Why" and "Inquire Within." Send cash orders to the Publishers.

April 5, 1858—4w.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

We are now Manufacturing for the HARVEST OF 1858,

1000 Kentucky Harvesters,

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE of postage on application by mail or otherwise. Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.

Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets. MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

March 23—2w.

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass, Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am prepared to furnish the same at manufacturers prices. Also, all kinds

PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c. Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at my shop adjoining Dr. Phyllis's office, and examine samples. H. G. BANTA, House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky.

March 19, 1858—3m.

NOTICE. COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, March 29, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of this Bank, and to all those who have shares in the Bank, that the annual election for Directors of the Principal Bank and Branches, will be held on the 31st day of next May, being the 1st Monday in the month.

INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co., No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks, AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS. ISAAC UNDERHILL, WM. R. PHILIPS, T. J. HARRIS, SAMUEL HOWE, ALEX. G. TYNG, HOLLAND HALL, L. HOLLAND.

OFFICERS. I. UNDERHILL, President. B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President. C. HOLLAND, Secretary. JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—4f.

The Quaker City Insurance Company, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000 Chartered Capital, - - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary. S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS. GEORGE T. HART, E. P. ROSS, C. A. CATELL, J. H. HARRIS, JOHN C. DALL, HON. H. M. FULLER, FOSTER S. PERKINS, JOHN H. CHAMBERS.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—4f.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers Union Insurance Company, AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00 Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138 82

ASSETS. Cash on hand and on deposit, \$13,422 28

Cash in the hands of Agents and in bonds of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,657 22

54 Bonds and Mortgages, (5 & 7 per cent interest), 152,315 00

19 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6 per cent), 47,650 00

Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand, 4,600 29

Cash due from responsible parties on demand, 1,353 47

Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857, 11,045 56

\$237,138 82

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150 00

Losses claimed and unadjusted, 3,355 00

Losses claimed and resisted, 2,000 00

Losses reported on which no action is taken, 1,060 00

All other claims against the company are small not exceeding, 300 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,808,302 00

Whole amount of property at risk at date, 2,754,602 00

J. E. CANFIELD, Sec. FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, ss. Athens, January 24th, 1857.

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield, Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace. P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—4f.

STATE Fire and Marine Insurance Company, OF PENNSYLVANIA. Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the usual classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President. S. WARD, Sec'y. J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 21, 1858—4f.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion DEFIANCE,

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE United States, at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike road leading to Georgetown, at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the season, with fifty cents to groom, payable within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July. I will furnish pasturage gratis to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or escapes.

DEFIANCE is a rich mahogany bay, 15½ hands high, with heavy black and white, possessing fine bone; great length, and extraordinary gait; and presenting in his appearance, a remarkable combination of the thorough bred with the harness horse. He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of Lady Moscow, and innumerable other trotting celebrities. His dam, (Matilda Minks), herself very celebrated for her trotting and pacing, was a Canadian mare, the most select bred. Old Defiance was by Cock of the Rock; he by Duro; he by old Messenger. Cock of the Rock was full brother in blood to American Eclipse.

DEFIANCE was purchased from his breeder in Canada last fall as a stock horse, both on account of his great perfection of form, color, gait, natural speed, and graceful action, and for the high character and reputation of the stock from which he is both directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in the fastest at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his arrival, and, without any training, won his mile in 2 minutes 40 seconds, taking the second premium. I am standing him at this low rate on account of the hard times, with the purpose of inducing farmers generally to improve the character of the horse stock of the country, being well assured that no horse in the State will contribute more to that end.

March 24, 1858—4f. THOMAS STEELE, J. Cole, Agent. Apply to J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THE undersigned will open a School for Boys in Frankfort, about the first of May next. By strict attention, with some expense in his private studies, he hopes to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. TERMS—\$15 per session of twenty weeks. Apply to J. C. COLEMAN, April 12, 1858—4f.

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BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man; viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Nearly every Southern Democratic Senator who has spoken in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, in the manner pointed out in the Senate bill, has admitted that there is not a shadow of a chance that Kansas can remain a slave State for any length of time. But they say that there is a principle involved in this controversy which they regard as vital to the South, and a recognition of which, by the Congress of the United States, they, as Southern men, demand. Now what is this principle? It is that no Territory shall be refused admission into the Union as a State, because it recognizes slavery in its Constitution. Up on this principle we stand with every truly national man in the country. But the Lecomptonites forget, or, remembering, they will not tell the people, that this great principle is clearly and distinctly recognized in the Crittenden amendment. That amendment admits Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, which recognizes slavery, provided that it shall be first fairly submitted to the qualified voters of Kansas, and is assented to by a majority thereof, at an election held for that purpose. Will any honest man pretend to say that that Constitution has ever been fairly submitted to the people of Kansas? Will any honest man assert that that Constitution meets the wishes of the people of Kansas? Is it their act and deed? Have they not, at the polls, declared by an immense majority, that they were opposed to it? And, even admitting, for argument's sake, that the Lecompton Convention was a legally constituted body and that they were under no legal obligations to submit the result of their labors for the ratification or rejection of the people, does it follow that the Congress of the United States, by whom, under the National Constitution, "new States may be admitted," is constitutionally bound to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as soon as it is presented? Has not Congress a discretion upon the subject? Is it not invested with the power, under the Constitution, to inquire whether the parchment presented as a Constitution for Kansas, is the "act and deed" of the people of that Territory? Is it not its solemn duty to make this inquiry, in any mode which it may deem proper, when it is incontestably established that the people who are to live under, and who alone are to be affected by, the proposed Constitution, are unalterably and overwhelmingly opposed to it? In what mode, we ask, can Congress better obtain this information, in an official manner, than by referring the Constitution to the people of Kansas, and give all parties a full, fair and free opportunity to vote in reference thereto?

If Congress refuses to pursue this course, and, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kansas, fastens the Lecompton Constitution upon them, would not that be a direct and palpable interference in its worst form, by Congress, with the domestic institutions of a country? These are our principles. They are the principles of our fathers, and are beautifully consistent with the spirit of republican institutions. We are fallen indeed upon evil times, if the mad ravings of sectionalists and disunionists can force the American people to forget or discard them.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the presentation of the flag, by the young ladies, to the Sayre Guards, was postponed until to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. It will be an interesting ceremony, and those fond of seeing pretty girls will do well to attend.

Will the Lecompton editors of Kentucky please answer this plain question: If Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Senate bill, do you believe the majority of the qualified voters in the State of Kansas can legally change or amend the Lecompton Constitution until 1864?

Will Democratic editors dare respond to this inquiry.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Democrat states that, contrary to an adverse report from the committee on claims, the House of Representatives have passed a bill for the relief of Cassius M. Clay, granting him \$753 for a judgment obtained against him in 1833 for breaking open the doors of a house of ill-fame in pursuance of orders to arrest deserters in the house, and \$760 for property abandoned in Mexico, under orders, to make a forced march.

It will be seen from the dispatches in another column that there is some hope of the committee of Conference agreeing to the plan of adjustment proposed by Mr. English of Indiana. Mr. E.'s bill is almost identically the same as that proposed by Senator Crittenden. We earnestly trust that Mr. E.'s bill will be accepted by the Senate, and thus restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

We see it stated that the Michigan city Transcript, a violent Black Republican paper, "earnestly" advocates the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as the best thing that can be done for the promotion of the success of the Republican party.

This editor is right, for three reasons: 1st. To fasten the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their wishes and without giving them a fair opportunity to vote upon it, would alienate from the South thousands of national men in the North who have heretofore defended our constitutional rights against the attacks of northern fanatics.

2d. The free State party have now the control of the Legislature of Kansas, and if she is admitted into the Union under the Senate bill, in less than two months thereafter, we would see Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson, two of the vilest and rankest Abolitionists in the whole country—in the Senate of the United States, as the Representatives of the State of Kansas. Would not they respect Southern rights with a vengeance?

3d. The Senate bill—the plan of adjustment proposed by President Buchanan and sustained by many Democrats in Kentucky—recognizes the rights of the people of Kansas immediately after its admission as a State, to change their Constitution, and abolish slavery, and this notwithstanding an explicit provision in the Lecompton Constitution, prohibiting its alteration or amendment until 1864. This being so, the protection which is guaranteed to slave property in that Constitution, is, so far as any real substantial advantage is to be gained by the South, not worth the parchment upon which the Constitution is written. This result will inevitably follow, since, as all admit, the free State party have an overwhelming majority of the qualified voters of Kansas.

A Lecompton Trick.—A short time since a portion of the Locomotives of Mason got up a county meeting, and passed some fire-eating resolutions disapproving the course of Hon. John J. Crittenden upon the Kansas question. It has been heralded throughout the State by the Lecomptonites that this was a meeting "irrespective of party"—that it was a "movement of the people"—who were "indignant" at Mr. C.'s "betrayal of Southern interests."

Now the truth of this matter, as we learn from the Maysville Eagle is, that this "grand demonstration" (?) was exclusively Locomotive in its character, and was attended only by Locomotives. Why thus attempt to mislead the people? The Lecomptonites know that a large portion of their party in this State sustain the course of Douglas and Crittenden, and hence the necessity to make a show of strength which they do not possess.

For the Commonwealth.

APRIL 22, 1858.

Mr. Editor: I send you a song from the "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion." From the adoption of the Federal Constitution up to this day, there have been a few impracticables in the United States with some abstract nullification crochets, or some "higher law" kink in their brains, about the dissolution of the Union. But their notions have never poisoned the great public mind, have never chilled the pulsations of the mighty heart of this nation towards the Union. Demagogues may talk about dissolution to get up a temporary excitement, and give them an opportunity of buzzing. But they are not the people; the people love the Union all over the United States, and no where more than in the Old Dominion and Kentucky. The song I believe expresses the national sentiment.

JOHN LEWIS.

A SONG.

Air, "Hail to the Chief."

Hail to the States fast in glory advancing,
Honored and blest be their Union divine,
Long may each star in their banner now glancing,
With bright beaming lustre continue to shine;
Heaven send them their virtue true,
Earth lend them their fruits anew,
Ever to prosper and fairer to grow
While they every hill and glen
Send us shouts back again,
America in union firm, will baffle every foe.

On a no freedom chance-framed or depending
On the nod of a tyrant, false, fickle, and vile;
Supported by all, to the laws only binding,
In vain shall ambition essay every wile,
Moored in the people's love,
All earthy price above,
Still fuller and dearer as shall it grow,
From Northern "sine to Georgia then
Echo shall shout again,
America in union firm, will baffle every foe.

A CHALLENGE.—When Judge Thatcher, many years ago, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, he was challenged to a duel by Mr. Blount, member from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate. The Judge, on reading the message from Blount, after adjusting his wig and revolutionary hat, said to the bearer:—

"Give my respectful compliments to your master, and tell him he cannot have a definite answer to his note to-day. Let him be patient a short time, till I can write to Portland and receive an answer. I always consult my wife on matters of importance, well knowing that she is a better judge of family affairs than myself. If she takes the choice of becoming a widow or having her husband hanged for murder, I certainly will fight Mr. Blount. Tell him not to be in a hurry; it will not take more than three weeks to receive her election."

WASHING HIS OWN SHEEP.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that a piquant correspondence has just passed between two clergymen in a city where considerable religious awakening has taken place. In substance the correspondence ran as follows:

BAPTIST TO A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

Dear Brother:—I shall baptize some converts to-morrow. If any of your converts prefer to be baptized in our mode, I shall be happy to baptize them as candidates for your church.

METHODIST TO BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.

Dear Brother:—Yours received. I prefer to wash my own sheep.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—Major Burns, of Troy, died on Friday last. On the morning of his death he got out of bed and put on his entire uniform, and for some three hours did nothing but drill an imaginary regiment in all the maneuvers laid down in the books. He then sat down in a chair. Shortly afterward a friend called to see the Major, he asked the Major if he recognized him. The Major turned his head and looked at him for a moment, nodded, and immediately expired. He was placed in his coffin in his uniform, and in that condition he was buried—his epaulets on his shoulders and his sword by his side.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate providing for the election of post masters by the people.

THE UNION PRAYER MEETINGS ARE EXTENDING. The Quebec Gazette of the 9th says that such meetings have commenced in that city. The Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists have united in holding noon day meeting for prayer. A meeting (6 o'clock) meeting is also held. The Gazette says the meetings are well attended—those in the afternoon being crowded—and the principal features are the solemnity and reverence by which they are pervaded.

We have a letter from Ithaca which says that the union prayer meetings in that place have been attended with great success, almost all denominations having added largely to their number of church members. The union prayer meeting continues daily from 9 to 10 o'clock. A. M.

A letter from a lady in Cortlandville, in this State received this morning, says:—The religious revival all over our country is a subject for thankfulness. We too, in Cortlandville, have not been forgotten. There have been meetings in the different churches every night, nearly the entire winter. Many members have been added to the churches of the several denominations, and the work is still in progress. We have a union prayer meeting every morning at 9 o'clock, which is well attended, and will, no doubt, be a blessing to the community.

The Washington States of last evening, in alluding to the union prayer meetings in that city, says that the 13th street church is crowded every afternoon to its utmost capacity. There is a ladies' prayer meeting daily at 11 o'clock. There is also a business men's prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church in 4th street; this meeting is held from noon till five o'clock.

At Boston the meetings continued to be well attended. At the large Methodist church in Hauser street, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Floy, of New York, conducted the exercises. At the Old South Chapel the most important intelligence communicated was in reference to Yale College.

A student presented that the revival in that college had been very powerful. In the sophomore class only five or six remain unconverted, and some of them are inquiring. The converts in this class number thirty or forty. In the senior class the work has been quite as extensive. In the junior class out of one hundred and seven students, only eight or nine remain unconverted. The work in the freshman class has not as yet been very deep. There have been over one hundred conversions in all, in the College.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

A gentleman who recently arrived from Mexico says that near Yorktown, Devitt county, Texas, between the coast and San Antonio, a party of fellows are having regular drills, preparatory to an invasion into Northern Mexico, by way of Laredo. The commandment of Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, was thought to favor the number of filibusters executed eight hundred. It was suspected in Texas that the pre-text which has summoned Gen. Twiggs to a court-martial was trumped up in order to get him out of the way. His substitute, Colonel Wilson, does not concern himself about what is going on, and pains are taken that no news of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. Lockridge for "peaceful emigrants" has already, as our readers are aware, appeared, and General Henningsen is shortly expected in Galveston. People in Texas are concluding that General Walker's statement that the President suggested Mexico as a richer field for filibustering enterprise than Central America, has not been wholly baseless, and it is thought that he may soon hear of a foray by a well armed expedition, the nature of which will be explained to Mexico by a message from Mr. Buchanan.

A German merchant is said to have arrived in New York from Chihuahua in search of German immigrants, and the present Governor of Chihuahua, named Palacios, is held out as being ready to sell, but whether to private or public speculators does not appear.—Lou. Jour.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named Lovedy, who is engaged in Mr. Mercer's lottery office, called on Dr. Gunn at his office for the purpose of obtaining some arsenic for killing rats. Dr. Gunn, seeing that the young man was in liquor and evidently laboring under depression of mind, refused to give it to him. Lovedy told the doctor that he had received a letter from a young lady in Baltimore where his mother resided, and then, pulling a pistol from his pocket, remarked that he would kill himself with it. The doctor succeeded in quieting him and induced him to change his resolution.

A few minutes after, Lovedy again requested the Doctor to let him have some arsenic, and pulled out and offered a large roll of bank notes for it. The Doctor positively refused to give it to him, when Lovedy drew his pistol, and, saying, "God bless my mother, God bless you, doctor," fired. The ball entered the left leg of the doctor, above the knee, and came out on the other side, making a severe but not a dangerous flesh wound. Lovedy, when arrested, said that he did not intend to shoot the doctor, but he had made a plea for arsenic to another physician before he came to Dr. Gunn's office. We sympathize with Dr. Gunn, who was just recovering from serious injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse some months ago.—Lou. Journal.

Crew, the fellow who shot Neal, in Green county, Ind., a week or two ago, has been arrested. The Bedford Independent says of the affair:

It appears that he attacked the officer who arrested him in Kentucky, with the ferocity of the lion of the Libyan desert. He had a revolver which shot fourteen times, which he twice fired at the Kentucky sheriff, both shots taking slight effect.

HURRICANE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALA.—The Montgomery Mail, of Monday last, 12th inst., says:

There was considerable damage done by a hurricane, a few miles below this, on last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. McDaniel was killed by the overthrow of the house and her husband had his thigh broken.

At Athens, in this county, both churches, the academy, and two dwellings were blown down. In the neighborhood a house was blown down and two young women injured. Lots of other damage.

The Coshoma (Miss.) Citizen of the 10th inst. has, the following in reference to the overflow:

Bolivar County.—We learn that this county was almost entirely submerged by the late flood. In many instances the people had to abandon their houses and travel in quest of high land. In other instances the family occupied one end of the house and the cattle the other. The destruction of property was great—the damage to levees very considerable—cattle of every kind were drowned, fences washed away.

THE TROT YESTERDAY.—The Mobile mare Grace Darling, and the crack nag Tom Murray, of this city, both well known to fame, came to gether yesterday at the Metairie course in a match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The money was won handily by Mr. Skilling, with the mare in three straight heats, and without any apparent effort; leading in every heat from score to outcome.

MATCH TROTTING RACE FOR \$1,000; mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. E. Skilling's Grace Darling, 1 1 1
Mr. O. W. Dimmick's Tom Murray, 2 2 2
Time—2:40 3/4, 2:35 3/4; 2:35 3/4.

[N. O. Cres., 15th.]

REVIVALS.—The religious excitement in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., is increasing daily, and numbers are professing conversion. Revivals are going on in two churches in Norfolk and three in Portsmouth.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Senate.—Mr. Houston of Texas, spoke in favor of the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. After pointing out the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union he went on to define his plan and show the benefits that would accrue both to the Union and to Mexico.

The protectorate, he said, must be self supporting, the protected paying the expense, which they could do by assigning their revenue for ten years. Our gulf squadron is sufficient to protect her commerce, and five thousand reliable troops judiciously posted would preserve internal order. Mr. Houston explained the circumstances under which Mexico funded her debt of \$55,000,000, which is mostly owing to British creditors. All that Great Britain can reasonably expect in the event of a protectorate is that we shall see that a portion of the customs are set apart towards the debt and dividends faithfully appropriated to the purpose.

Mr. Houston paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his former congressional colleague in the Senate now passed away. Mr. Houston spoke more largely of the State rights of Texas than of the protectorate, respecting which he said it might be either like that of the Ionian islands or in a new form, but without exercising more authority than was necessary. The resolutions says that whereas every attempt of the Mexicans to regulate their internal affairs results in failure, and there is danger of Mexico falling into anarchy, and whereas the United States on account of their continental policy can never permit Mexico to be subjugated at the hands of any foreign power, therefore, a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether it is necessary to establish a protectorate. The resolution was laid over until to-morrow and ordered to be printed.

The deficiency bill was taken up and discussed all day.

Mr. Hale's amendment was lost by 30 against 21.

Mr. Fessenden moved an additional section to confine the appropriations to the fiscal year and the specific branch for which they were voted.

The motion is still under discussion.

Mr. Clarke moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific railroad which was agreed to. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke in favor of his bill granting lands in various States for the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanics.

Mr. Buffington offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the government of Chili relative to the detention at Talcahuano of the American vessels Good Return and Franklin.

The Washington police bill was taken up, and was rejected by 111 majority.

Mr. Dodd's substitute, which was agreed to in committee yesterday, proposing that policemen be appointed by a Board of Commissioners to be elected, instead of giving the President power in the amount by 110 against 79.

The Military Academy bill was considered in committee.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The committee of conference on the Kansas bill met this morning. Mr. English submitted a proposition similar to that indicated in yesterday's dispatch. The Senate committee asked time to consider it. Another meeting was appointed for 3 o'clock.

Second Dispatch.—Mr. English's bill is still under consideration by the Senate committee of conference with a fair prospect of ultimate agreement. Many consider this already certain.—Seward and Howard dissent. The several political parties were this afternoon and are to night much interested in privately discussing the probability of the success of the measure, but no definite opinion thereon can yet be formed. It is probable that the committee of conference will report to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information respecting the treatment of the officers and crew of the steam frigate Susquehanna, at Jamaica, with a view of considering whether the courtesy of the British officers requires an acknowledgment.

It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of volunteers offered from Kentucky and Ohio. The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies mustered in Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, one from Mount Gilead, and one from Coshocton.

A short time ago, says an exchange, an old man named S., died in Crawford county, Ohio, leaving a wife and children. By his will his estate was divided equally between his children. The division displeased the eldest son, who refused to take his share of the estate, asserting that he was not the son of the deceased S., nor of the widow. He claims that at the age of seven he was adopted by the deceased in Pennsylvania, and has lived with him ever since. The widow protests that he is her son, and several other women in the neighborhood, who came from the same place in Pennsylvania, testify to being present on the occasion of his birth. At first the heirs were willing to believe him, as it would lessen the number of heirs. The young man one day presented a bill of services from the age of thirteen, the amount of which would swallow up the whole estate. They then were perfectly willing to acknowledge him as a brother. A suit on the claim has been commenced.

A RASCAL.—Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottawatomie tribe, presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chiefs of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indian, that he was a very good man, and a good American, and concluding with a request for a dram of whisky. The agent replied that it was not his practice to give whisky to good men—that good men never drank whisky, not even if it were voluntarily offered. That it was bad Indians who demanded whisky. "Then," replied the Indian, quickly, in broken English, "me d—d rascal."

DUEL BETWEEN CALHOUN AND BREVOORT.—The Paris letter of the Commercial has the following: A duel took place here three days ago between Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., the secretary of the American legation in this city, and Mr. Brevoort, of New York. They exchanged shots with pistols, and on account of an informality, the seconds stopped the fight for explanations. No meeting has since taken place, and I believe the affair is to be published.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Mouth of Pond, Pike co., Saturday, April 24th. Presteville, Pike co., Monday, April 26th. Presteville, Floyd co., Tuesday, April 27th. Licking Station, Morgan co., Wednesday, April 28th.

Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, April 29th. Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, May 1st. Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, May 3d. John Lewis s', Harlan co., Tuesday, May 4th. Mr. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, May 5th.

Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, May 6th. Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, May 7th. Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, May 8th. Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, May 10th. Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, May 11th. McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, May 12th.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

THE ELOPEMENT CASE.—Alfred Bridgeford, who is accused of having run away from Frankfort, Ky., with a Mrs. Miskell, whose husband followed them to this city, had a partial examination on Saturday, when Bridgeford was held in \$500 to answer the charge of grand larceny, and in \$300 for adultery. Mrs. Miskell was also required to give bonds to answer the latter charge, in default of which both parties were sent to jail. The case will be further inquired into to-day.

[Cin. Gaz.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned proposes to publish, by subscription, a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion."

Written by four persons of whom he is the only survivor.

They will form an octavo volume, of about 270 pages, printed on white paper and neatly bound in muslin.

Price to Subscribers, per copy, one dollar, payable on delivery.

So soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to pay the printer and the book-binder, the work will go to press.

JOHN LEWIS,

Author of Young Kate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14, 1858.

P. S.—The subscription papers may be sent to A. G. HODGES, "Commonwealth Office," Frankfort, Ky.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION.

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Mariselles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858—J.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERREN SMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—J.]

WE are authorized to announce that F. P. FOLLOWS has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858—3v.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STRELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—J.]

Builders and Contractors, by calling at this office, can see a plan and specifications of the church building proposed to be erected seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike, proposals and bids for which are invited by an advertisement in our paper.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—Jf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—Jf.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857—Jf.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—Jf.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—Jf.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

